



RESILIENCE ASSESSMENT

Eastern and Southern Caribbean

\$27
BILLION

in losses and damages in the Caribbean
from 2000-2017 from natural hazards.

5.7% estimated average reduction in
annual GDP for Caribbean
countries due to such disasters.



GUYANA

SURINAME

This infographic presents key concepts excerpted from the 2020 *Resilience Assessment: Eastern and Southern Caribbean* and summarizes seven critical risks, gaps, and recommendations for United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to support building resilience in the region.

KEY RISK

01

Increased physical damage, societal impacts, and economic losses due to multiple and concurrent hazards

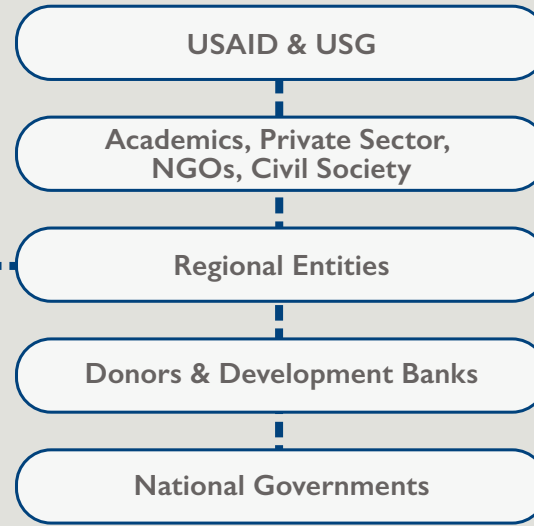
GAP

Lack of alignment in mitigation, response, and recovery across multiple hazards

RECOMMENDATION

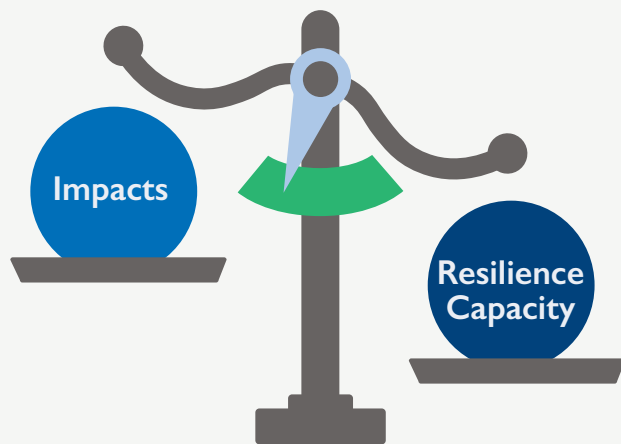
Promote and support a multi-hazard approach

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTED

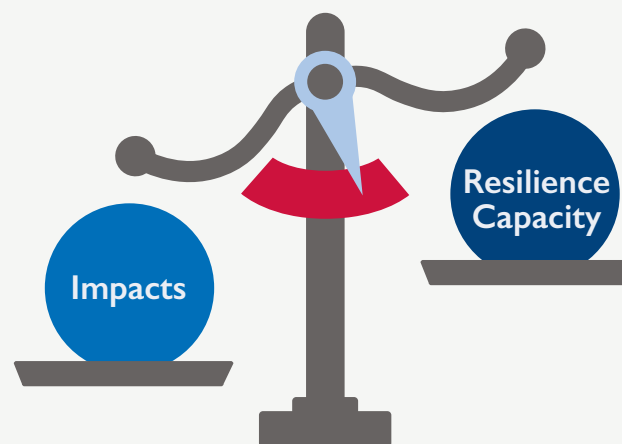


RISK AND RESILIENCE

Risk is the balance between environmental, economic, and social **impacts** of natural hazards and human-induced stressors and the **resilience capacities** in communities and development sectors.



LOW RISK



HIGH RISK

KEY RISK

02

Cascading and widespread impacts across sectors due to interdependencies

GAP

Siloed disaster risk management and climate change adaptation across sectors and services

RECOMMENDATION

Build national capacity for sector and inter-ministerial integration

KEY RISK

03

Economic and resource insecurity due to reliance on hazard-sensitive sectors and dependence on international markets

GAP

Economic and resource dependence exacerbates risk of natural hazards

RECOMMENDATION

Build sustainable and equitable economic independence to increase resilience and self-reliance

Natural hazards cause major financial losses and budget volatility

GAP

Financial management capacity is low and financial products limited

RECOMMENDATION

Build financial capacity and financial products that support and sustain integrated resilience

HAZARDS

Hazards are natural events that may harm humans and societies. The Caribbean region experiences many hazards, including:



EARTHQUAKES



VOLCANOES



FLOODING



HURRICANES



DROUGHTS

Climate change is increasing the frequency and/or intensity of many climate hazards.

In 2017, **category 5 hurricanes** Irma and Maria caused an estimated **\$26.7 billion** in damages to Caribbean countries.

AND STRESSORS

Human-induced stressors interact with hazards, exacerbating impacts.



POVERTY



VIOLENCE



CRIME



EPIDEMICS



DISCRIMINATION



LAND DEGRADATION

In Barbados, **land conversion** increased impervious surfaces, triggering greater surface runoff and **flash flooding**.

Recurring cycle of response and recovery impedes ability to reduce long-term risks and build resilience

GAP

National disaster legal frameworks are predominantly inadequate

RECOMMENDATION

Support national governments in strengthening legal and policy frameworks for resilience

IMPACTS

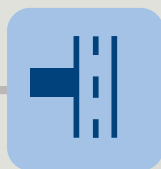
Natural hazards and stressors can directly impact communities and cause long-term damage to key economic sectors and social systems.



INJURY AND
LOSS OF LIFE



POWER
OUTAGES



DISRUPTION
OF ACCESS
ROADS



DISRUPTION OF
COMMUNICATION
SYSTEMS



LOSS OF
WATER AND
SANITATION
SERVICES



Damage estimates from **Hurricane Ivan** in 2004 were more than twice Grenada's annual GDP, **harming economic growth and development.**

KEY RISK

06

Disproportionate impacts on poor and coastal communities, including marginalized populations

GAP

Limited community-level capacity undermines absorptive and adaptive resilience

RECOMMENDATION

Strengthen and scale local capacity for resilience

RESILIENCE CAPACITIES

Countries and citizens are resilient to hazards when they can plan for and mitigate the impacts of natural phenomena.



Knowledge and Technology

- ▶ Data and information
- ▶ Technical expertise
- ▶ Workforce
- ▶ Decision support systems
- ▶ Early warning systems
- ▶ Education and training



Public Sector

- ▶ Established institutions
- ▶ Effective governance
- ▶ Policies and strategies
- ▶ Laws and regulations
- ▶ Horizontal and vertical coordination



Human and Communities

- ▶ Stable livelihoods
- ▶ Secure housing and tenure
- ▶ Basic services
- ▶ Security
- ▶ Public health
- ▶ Civil society
- ▶ Cultural norms
- ▶ Equity and inclusion



Finance

- ▶ Stable funding for core operations
- ▶ Capital financing
- ▶ Emergency response funds
- ▶ Insurance mechanisms

KEY RISK

07

Disproportionate impacts on youth and increasing alienation of youth

GAP

Untapped potential in human capacity to support disaster preparedness, response, and reconstruction

RECOMMENDATION

Engage and empower youth to build resilience